

Field Trip Curriculum for 4th-6th Grade Students

Time for a Field Trip!



Pre-Field Trip Warm Up _____

IDNR Educational Trunks:

People and Animals from Illinois' Past

<https://www2.illinois.gov/dnr/education/Pages/ItemsForLoan.aspx>



Group Permit Form (to be completed prior to visit)

<https://www2.illinois.gov/dnr/Parks/Activity/Pages/StarvedRock.aspx>

Starved Rock Wigwam STEAM Activity - Pages 2 & 3

"Starved Rock History and Activity Packet - Pages 4-10

Day of Field Trip Activities _____

1.5 –2 hours

Field Trip Pack for Teachers

<https://www2.illinois.gov/dnr/education/Pages/ItemsForLoan.aspx>

Hike to Starved Rock and French Canyon .8 miles roundtrip

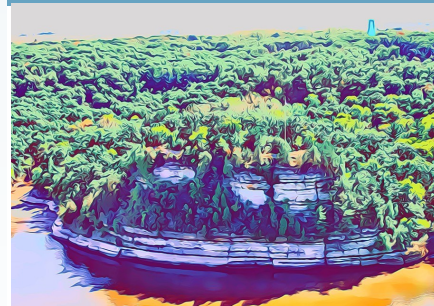
Map: <https://www2.illinois.gov/dnr/Parks/Pages/StarvedRock.aspx>

Scavenger Hunt - Page 11

Tour the Visitor Center exhibits

In the Shadow of the Rock film—15 minutes

Starved Rock and Matthiessen State Parks



Enjoy Your Trip!

Thank you for your interest in Starved Rock State Park. The following is a packet of materials intended to assist teachers in using the site for field trips. For your convenience, we have assembled a list of activities that can be incorporated into the classroom and daily lesson plans in conjunction with a field trip to Starved Rock State Park.

POST-VISIT ACTIVITIES

- Write your own Starved Rock Story:
"My Day at Starved Rock State Park"
Template Page 12





Navajo soil or adobe hogan



Plains buffalo hide tipi



Yukon double lean-to



Prairie earthlodge



Seminole silk chicken



Arctic domed snow house



Great Basin thatched wigwag



Plains mud pit house



Northwest Coast multi-family plank house



Southeastern wattle and daub hut



Algonquian mat or bark wigwag



Southwest stone or adobe pueblo

NATIVE DWELLINGS

Illustrated here is a selection of common dwellings that reflect the role of the environment as well as cultural and migratory practices of the many Indian tribes.



Northeastern multi-family longhouse

Wigwam Construction: Engineering

The Kaskaskia People lived in villages of small round houses called wigwams.

What you need:

6 for each student or pair of (buddy up)

Square pieces of cardboard box for each student/pair

Circle to trace/tree bark sheets

Instructions:

Have students trace the circle template onto their square piece of cardboard. The sample pictured uses only 6 pipe cleaners and is simplified for younger learners. Punch 2 pipe cleaners in at 12 o'clock (about 1 inch apart). Next punch the other end of the pipe cleaners at 6 o'clock on your traced circle. Do the same at 3 and 9 o'clock. Then create 2 hoops around the wigwam, leaving an opening for a door (see image). Once the base is constructed, have students glue on brown pieces of construction paper and tree bark.

Optional Extension Activity:

Ask your class to research what would have been used to cover the outside of the wigwam, and why do they think they would have used that material and what other materials might have worked?

WIGWAM ENGINEERING

Measuring and Geometry



Illinois Indian History Timeline

Iroquois drive many Illinois west of Mississippi River. Some Illinois return east of the river by about 1670s

1650s

1663

New France is declared a royal colony. Eight years later, France claims title to the unexplored Illinois Country

Jolliet & Marquette explore Mississippi and Illinois rivers. They visit villages in Missouri (Peoria Tribe) and Illinois (Kaskaskia Tribe)

1673

Iroquois attack Illinois at Starved Rock and temporarily drive them out of the Illinois Valley

1680

La Salle builds Fort Crevecoeur on Illinois River near Peoria. Two years later he builds Fort St. Louis on top of Starved Rock

The Illinois kill more than 1,200 bison on their summer hunt

1688

1703

The French and Kaskaskia lived along the Kaskaskia River when the town of Kaskaskia was established in 1703.

The Illinois number about 6,730 people. They occupy villages at Starved Rock, Pimetoui, Cahokia, and Kaskaskia

1712

1717

Illinois Country incorporated into French colony of Louisiana

Illinois establish village known as "Indian Kaskaskia" on the Kaskaskia River

1719

Illinois ally themselves with French against the British and other tribes

1756

Beginning of French and Indian War

1775

Beginning of American Revolution against England.

1783

In the Treaty of Paris, England gives up Illinois Country to United States

In Treaty of Vincennes, Kaskaskia tribe gives up land east of Mississippi River

1803

Signing of Louisiana Purchase, in which France sells territory west of Mississippi River to U.S.

1809

Organization of Illinois Territory

In Treaty of Edwardsville, Peoria tribe gives up its Illinois land

1818

Illinois becomes a state; Kaskaskia is named its capital

Kaskaskia & Peoria tribes settle on reservation in eastern Kansas

1832

1911

Starved Rock State Park established as second state park in Illinois.

Incorporation of the Peoria Indian Tribe of Oklahoma

1940

Fort St. Louis replica or diorama located inside the Starved Rock State Park Visitor Center.



Illinois Confederation

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The Illinois Alliance, also known as Inoca, was a group of 12–14 Native American subtribes. One of these subtribes were the Kaskaskia who lived the Illinois River across and upstream from today's Starved Rock State Park. At the time of European contact in the 17th century, the Illinois numbered about 10,000 people. They occupied a territory that sometimes spread from modern-day Iowa to near the shores of Lake Michigan, and north into today's Wisconsin.

History

Much of what we know today about the Illinois comes from reports written by Jesuit missionaries from France who sometimes traveled with French Explorers during the 16 and 1700's. One place- (nix the hyphen) named for an Illinois subtribe, the Peoria, was used as the name for a French settlement, now the City of Peoria, Illinois. By the mid to late 1700's the Illinois' numbers had dwindled to only four subtribes. Gradually, the Illinois migrated from their Illinois valley villages the villages in the Illinois Valley and settled at sites near the Mississippi in southern Illinois. In 1832 the Illinois relinquished their Illinois and Missouri lands to the US government and settled along the Osage River in today's Kansas. In 1854, two Miami subtribes merged with the remaining Illinois and became the Consolidated Peoria Tribe. Then in 1868, the Peoria group moved to today's Miami, Oklahoma, in the northeast part of the state where they became the Peoria Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

Culture

The Illinois moved from summer villages to winter hunting camps following the seasons. Their wigwams or summer "cabins," as the French called them, were constructed of reed mats that could be packed up and carried to new village sites. They planted maize (corn), beans, and squash, known as the "Three Sisters". They prepared dishes such as sagamite, a combination of vegetables that was oftentimes mixed with animal fat or meat. They also gathered wild foods such as nuts, fruit, roots, and tubers. During the summer, the Illinois participated in the summer bison hunt, which lasted between three to five weeks. Illinois men also hunted deer, elk, and bear. Illinois women used every part of the animals they hunted including jerky from the meat, animal skins or pelts for weapons, clothes, blankets, and tools.



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Wah-pe-seh-see, a Kaskaskia Illinois woman.



Pah-me-cow-ee-tah, or Man Who Tracks, a Peoria Illinois chief.

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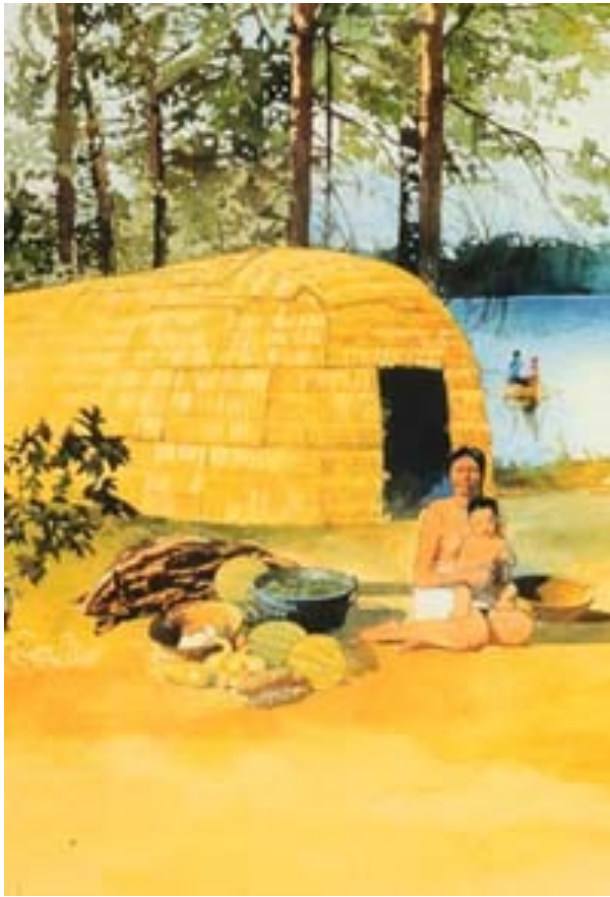
Post-contact history

In the summer of 1673, Jesuit missionary Jacques Marquette and French-Canadian fur trader Louis Jolliet explored the central parts of the Mississippi River, becoming the first people of European descent to do so. Jolliet, Marquette, and five French canoe men travelled south from present day Michigan in two birch bark canoes. To reach the Mississippi River, they travelled along the shoreline of Lake Michigan, paddled their canoes into Green Bay, and then navigated their way up the Fox River. Near today's Portage, Wisconsin, the party carried their canoes to the Wisconsin River and paddled to the Mississippi. They encountered the Peoria Indians near the mouth of the Des Moines River in northeastern Missouri. They also met another tribe, the Arkansas near the mouth of today's Arkansas River. They began their return trip from the Arkansas village on July 17. Paddling up they steered their canoes into the Illinois River. Near present-day Utica, Illinois a short distance upstream from Starved Rock, the group stopped at a village of Kaskaskia Indians, as site known today as the Grand Village of the Illinois Historical site. After meeting the Kaskaskia the French group was escorted by the Illinois up the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers, down the Chicago River and to Lake Michigan. Heading north, Marquette wintered at the Jesuit mission near today's De Pere, Wisconsin while Jolliet continued to his trade post at Sault Ste. Marie.

Today

The descendants of the Kaskaskia, along with Miami subtribes that include the Wea and Piankeshaw, are members of the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, a federally recognized tribe. Their tribal headquarters is in Miami, Oklahoma.

Other Fun Facts about the Illinois People



Where did the Illinois live?

The Illinois lived in today's Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The Illinois tribe lost a considerable number of people during the late 1700s and early 1800s. The Illinois now maintain tribal headquarters in Miami, Oklahoma. How is the Illinois nation organized? The Peoria tribe of Oklahoma has its own government, laws, police, and services, just like a small state. However, the Peoria are also US citizens and must obey laws of the state of Oklahoma and the United States. In the past, each Illinois village had its own chief and was independent of the others. Illinois chiefs made joint decisions in ~~long~~ councils. Today, the Peoria tribe is governed by a council of elected officials. How do Illinois children live, and what did they do in the past? They do the same things all children do--play, learn and perform chores. However, Illinois children had toys, including child-sized bows and arrows and corn husk dolls. Illinois teenagers played lacrosse and participated in other sports. Illinois mothers traditionally carried their infants on ~~in~~ cradleboards, on their backs. What were Illinois homes like in the past? The Illinois didn't live in tepees. They lived in large rectangular houses with walls made of woven reeds called wigwams and longhouses. Today, Native Americans only build a reed house for fun or to connect with their heritage, not for shelter. The Illinois People live in modern houses and apartment buildings, just like you.

What was Illinois clothing like?

Illinois women wore skirts with leggings, and men wore breechcloths. The Illinois wore shirts in cool weather, but even in wintertime, Illinois men didn't wear long pants. Illinois also wore moccasins on their feet. The Illinois didn't wear war bonnets like the Sioux. Sometimes they wore a beaded headband with a few colored feathers in it. Illinois women usually wore their hair in long braids. Illinois men often shaved their heads in the Mohawk style and wore a porcupine roach. (These roaches are made of porcupine hair, not their sharp quills!) The Illinois painted their faces for different occasions, and also tattooed themselves with more permanent designs. Today, some Illinois people still have a traditional headband or moccasins, but they wear modern clothes like jeans instead of breechcloths... and they only wear feathers in their hair on special occasions like a dance.



What was Illinois transportation like in the days before cars?

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Did they paddle canoes? Yes, the Illinois made dugout canoes by hollowing out large trees. Over land, the Illinois used dogs as pack animals and for hunting. (There were no horses in North America until colonists brought them over from Europe.) The dogs carried backpacks or pulled wooden drag sleds called travois.



What was Illinois food like in the days before supermarkets?

The Illinois were farming people. The women sowed and harvested crops including corn, beans, and squash. Illinois men hunted deer, elk, and bison. During summer months they would participate in the summer bison hunt.

What were Illinois weapons, tools and artifacts like?

Illinois hunters and warriors used bows and arrows, spears, and clubs made from animal bones, stones, wood, and other natural materials. Metal and guns were later used when they began to trade with the French. Illinois men would also use shields of buffalo hide to deflect enemy arrows.

What other Native Americans did the Illinois tribe interact with?

The Illinois traded with other tribes of the Great Lakes region, and sometimes with more distant tribes. The Illinois fought with many tribes, including the Miami, Iroquois, Sioux, Fox, and Winnebago. The Peoria tribe today ~~is still~~ maintains good relations with the Miami Indians.

What kinds of stories do the Illinois tell?

There are lots of traditional Illinois legends and myths. Storytelling is very important to the Illinois Indian culture.

Rabbit and Possum. The Possum and the Rabbit gambled together to see if it should be dark all the time or light all the time. Possum kept singing a song that it should be dark, and he sang this over and over. Rabbit kept singing his song that it should be daylight. Along toward morning, Rabbit began to get a little bit tired. Possum said, "You might as well give it up, Rabbit. It's going to be night all the time." Well, they argued about this. Then Possum said to Rabbit, "Suppose you did win and daylight came to stay. Why, children would abuse you. They would chase you into a hollow log and take a stick and twist the fur off of you." Rab-bit said, "I don't care. They'll have lots of fun playing with me anyway." Now, while they were arguing, Rab-bit kept singing, "Daylight, daylight, daylight!" And when Possum looked around, there he saw the daylight was coming. He grabbed Rabbit's mouth to make him shut up, and split his upper lip. That's why Rabbit has a split lip.

The Legend of Starved Rock

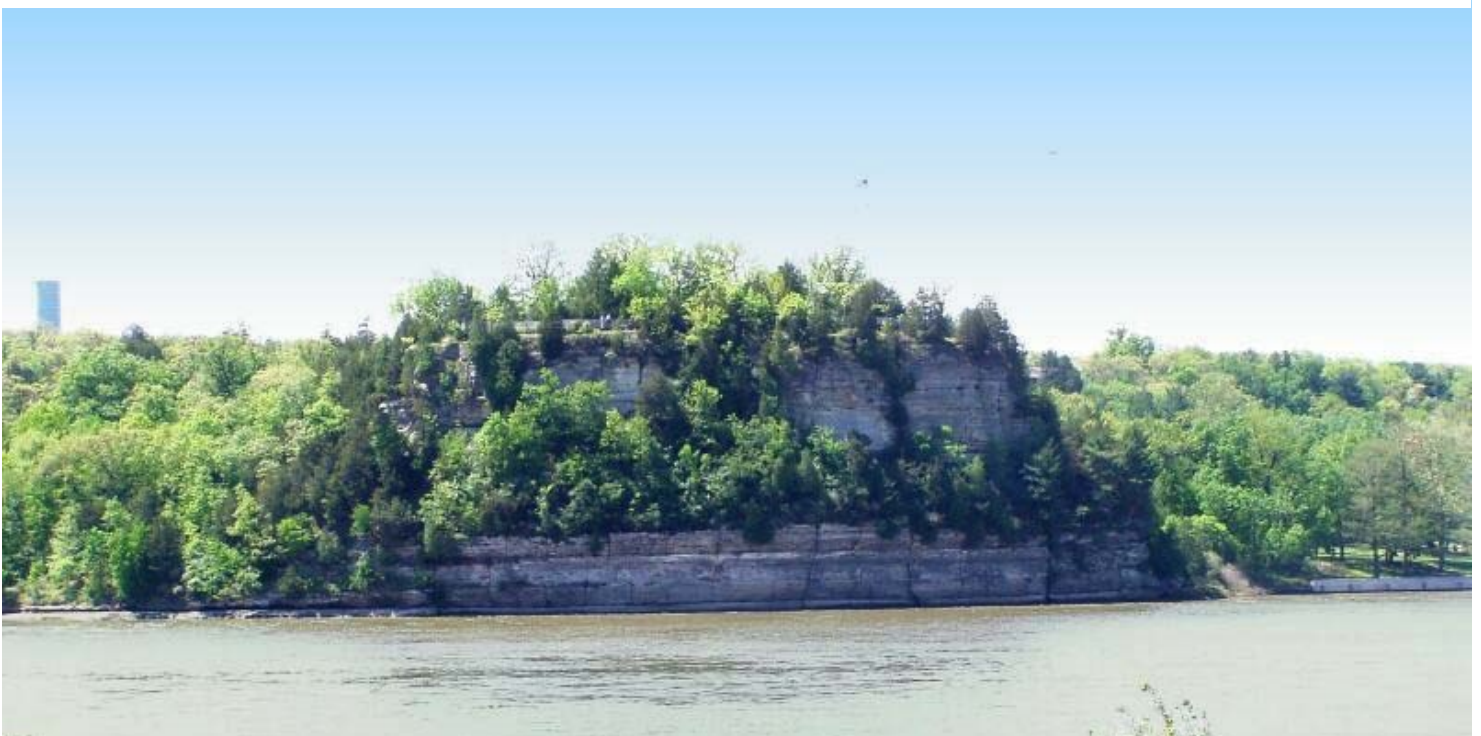
-by Park Foundation Historian Mark Walczynski

The name Starved Rock comes from a legendary incident that was said to have occurred in the year 1769. According to the legend, the Illinois Indian tribe was trapped on the summit of Starved Rock, surrounded by their enemies the Odawa (Ottawa) and Potawatomi tribes, and in some accounts the Kickapoo and Miami Indians. Unable to obtain food or water, the Illinois were said to have died on the summit of Starved Rock, while other accounts say that they were killed below the Rock while trying to escape their enemies.

The story begins in Cahokia, Illinois, across the Mississippi River from St. Louis. It was there in 1769 that the Odawa chief Pontiac was killed by an Illinois Indian at a trading post. Learning of his death, Pontiac's allies, the Odawa and Potawatomi, allegedly came to Illinois to avenge his murder. According to the legend, the two tribes chased the Illinois to the top of Starved Rock. When it was over, the Illinois Indians were said to have no longer existed.

What do we know about the Odawa and Potawatomi Indians and the Illinois? In 1769 the Odawa Indians lived in northern Michigan and fished in Lake Michigan and other inland lakes. One group of Odawa lived near Toledo, Ohio. The Potawatomi Indians had left their villages in southern Michigan and migrated into today's state of Illinois. They lived in small villages along rivers and creeks of northern Illinois and in wooded areas called groves where they hunted and fished, and grew corn. In 1769 the Illinois Indians lived in southern Illinois, hundreds of miles from Starved Rock. The Illinois were mainly farmers who lived in large agricultural villages along major rivers where they grew, corn, squash and beans.

Although the legend of Starved Rock is well-known, there is no credible evidence that the Illinois Indians were killed at Starved Rock after the death of Pontiac. What is known is that the Illinois continued to live in southern Illinois until 1832 when they sold their remaining land to the United States government and moved to today's Kansas.



Starved Rock State Park Scavenger Hunt

Find one of the large maps along the trail by the Visitor Center. How do you know where you are at on the map? (hint it is yellow)

Read the map. What trail are you on? (Green, Red, or Brown)

How many miles is it from the visitor center to Wildcat Canyon? _____

Can you find the Fort St. Louis stone marker? Hint it is along the trail to Starved Rock.

When was the fort built on top of the rock? _ _ _ _

1st deck on top of rock:

What is the name of the Chief of the Ottawa people? _ _ _ _ _

2nd deck on top of rock:

What structure was built across the Illinois River that you can see from the top of Starved Rock? _ _ _ _ _

Use the scope, can you spot any birds or boats in the river?

What is the name of the river that runs through Starved Rock State Park? _ _ _ _ _

4th deck on top of rock:

Who built the Great Hall of the Lodge? _ _ _

Visit French Canyon and take a picture with your group. Share your picture on the park's Facebook page at Starved Rock and Matthiessen State Parks.

Starved Rock Visitor Center

Can you find the stone outside that has a memorial to one of our United States Presidents? Which President is shown on the rock?

Can you count how many owls are inside the Visitor Center?

Find the wigwam. What was the name of the Native American tribe who once lived at Starved Rock? _ ll _ _ _ _ s

Count the rings in the tree inside the visitor center.

My Day at Starved Rock State Park

Do one of the following:

- 1. Write a poem about Starved Rock or your field trip.*
- 2. Draw something you saw while visiting the park.*
- 3. Write your own version of the Starved Rock Legend.*

